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RURAL DISTRICT OF SHEPTON MALLET



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1962

SHEPTON MALLET RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Including the Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector).

For the year ending

31st December 1962.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

Highfield House,
Park Road,
Shepton Mallet,
Somerset.



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SHEPTON MALLET RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS - 1962

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Deryck E. Clare, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.

J. J. Lawrence, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.
Board., Cert.Meat and Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

D. R. Burton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.
Board., Dip.Meat and Other Foods.

A. J. Page, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J. Board., Cert.
Meat and Other Foods. (up to 30/9/62).

A. C. Bould, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.P.H.I.E. Board. (from 1/12/62).

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.

T. W. Foster. (up to 4/8/62).

J. M. Duke. (from 13/8/62).

PART-TIME RODENT OPERATOR.

W. J. Palmer.

Duties of Public Health Inspectors Include:-

Sanitary and Housing Administration, Meat and Food
Inspection, Control of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Salvage,
Council House Administration (Letting and Control of Tenancies),
and Rodent Control.

Committees Dealing with matters of Public Health.

Public Health Committee.
Housing Committee.

SHEPTON MALLET RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Tel: (Office) Shepton Mallet 2237
(Residence) Wells 2643

Area Health Department,
U. D. C. Offices,
Market Place,
Shepton Mallet,
Somerset.

To the Chairman and Councillors of Shepton Mallet Rural District
Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the Health of the District for 1962.

This Report is submitted in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and Ministry of Health Circular 1/63 of 30th January 1963, which define the scope of the Annual Report and allow the Medical Officer of Health to comment on any matter which he considers desirable in the interests of the public health of the District. In addition this year, a table is compiled of the vaccinations and inoculations carried out in the District during 1962, from figures kindly supplied by the County Health Department.

With regard to the vital statistics, the birth rate shows an increase over the previous year's figure but it was still not as high as the national average. However, the corrected death rate was better than that of the county as a whole, or England and Wales, and there was again no maternal mortality.

No serious health problems arose during the year, and there was no outbreak of any major infectious disease. Some public alarm was felt at the beginning of the year regarding the importation of smallpox cases into the country from Karachi, but at the request of the County Medical Officer mass smallpox vaccination sessions were not initiated; however, the opportunity was taken to bring up to date the vaccination state of those at risk such as doctors, nurses, public health staff and children who had not received primary vaccination, also those travelling to affected areas. It was necessary to call in the services of the local Smallpox Consultant for two cases in general practice where unusual rashes occurred.

On the environmental side, progress was made with water, sewerage and housing schemes and a Slum Clearance Area was approved by the Ministry at Norton Down.

I am pleased to be able to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for their kindness and consideration, and the Senior Public Health Inspector and his Staff for their support and co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant.

D. E. CLARE
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS 1962

Area of District (in acres)	...	...	47,167
Estimated Population (mid-year 1962)	...	...	10,510
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	3,266
Rateable Value	...	...	£81,969
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	£322

MAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962

(with comparative figures for Somerset and England and Wales, where available).

BIRTHS.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>S.M.R.D.C.</u>		<u>Somerset.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
				<u>Recorded.</u>	<u>Corrected.</u>		
Legitimate	76	68	144				
Illegitimate	8	1	9				
Totals	84	69	153			8,700	840,557
Rate per 1000 population. (Area Births Comparability Factor 1.12)				14.5	16.3	17.33 (corrected)	18.0

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

(per cent of total live births)	5.85	5.03	6.6
---------------------------------	------	------	-----

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	3	2	5		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
<hr/>					
Totals	3	2	5	153	15,480
<hr/>					
Rate per 1000 live and still births					
			31.7	17.28	18.1
<hr/>					
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>					
	87	71	158	8,853	856,037

DEATHS

<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>S.M.R.D.C.</u>		<u>Somerset.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
				<u>Recorded.</u>	<u>Corrected.</u>		
(All ages)	65	61	126				
Rate per 1000 population ...				11.99	9.95	10.77	11.9
(Area Deaths Comparability Factor 0.83)						(corrected)	

INFANT DEATHS

Legitimate	3	3	6			140	
Illegitimate	-	-	-			11	
Totals	3	3	6			151	17,978

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births ...	39.2	17.32	21.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	41.7	16.95	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	-	25.11	

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births ...)	32.7	13.22	15.1
---	------	-------	------

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(deaths under one week per 1000 total live births ...)	32.7	11.26	
---	------	-------	--

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1000 live and still births) ...	63.3	28.13	30.8
--	------	-------	------

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths ...	-	3	300
Rate per 1000 total live and still births ...	-	0.34	0.35

CAUSES OF DEATH

(As given by the Registrar-General for 1962)

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	4
Leukemia and Aleukemia	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	10
Coronary Disease, angina	11	6
Other Heart Disease	5	12
Other circulatory disease	2	3
Pneumonia	5	2
Bronchitis	3	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
Congenital malformations	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	10
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-
All other accidents	1	3

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>
Measles	56
Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever)	6
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Total	64

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SEC.47) AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

No cases occurred requiring action under the provisions of these Acts, but elderly persons living in borderline conditions in the District were visited from time to time, and in the case of one elderly man voluntary admission to hospital was arranged.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified.

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS for 1962

Although as a general rule the figures are too small for much significance to be attached to them, nevertheless certain broad statements can be made.

Population.

The Registrar's estimate of the population of Shepton Mallet Rural District for mid-year 1962 gives an increase of 20 over the population for the previous year.

Births.

There was an increase of 4 in the number of live births over the previous year and a corresponding rise in the birth rate. Illegitimate births over the year rose from 6 in 1961 to 9, but the stillbirth rate dropped from 50.8 to 31.7 per 1000 live and still births.

Deaths.

The recorded Death Rate of 11.99 was slightly higher than in 1961 (10.7) but when adjusted by the Registrar-General's Area Comparability Factor of 0.83 gives a Corrected Death Rate better than that of Somerset as a whole, or England and Wales.

Infant Mortality.

Six infant deaths occurred in 1962 as against one the previous year and as five of these occurred in the first week of life, the Infant Mortality, Neonatal and Early Neonatal Mortality rates were increased, together with the Perinatal Mortality Rate.

Maternal Mortality Rate.

It is pleasing to note that this year again, no women in the District died as a result of pregnancy, child birth or abortion.

Causes of Death in 1962.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System continued to be the greatest killers in the District (58 deaths). Of these, Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System accounted for 19 deaths as opposed to 17 caused by Coronary Disease and 17 caused by other Heart Disease.

Cancer of all forms, with 28 deaths, followed as the second largest cause of deaths in the District and there were twice as many deaths from this cause as in 1961. With regard to sites, stomach cancer took leading place with 6 deaths, followed by lung cancer with 4, of which the latter were all male.

Respiratory Diseases followed with 13 deaths as in the previous year.

Accidents unfortunately accounted for 7 deaths of which 3 were caused by motor vehicles.

Notifiable Diseases

Less than half of the number of cases of notifiable diseases occurred in the District than in 1961, and it is pleasing to record that no new cases of Tuberculosis were reported, but there was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever.

VACCINATIONS AND INNOCULATIONS

(Figures kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health)

Children born in the years:-

1962 1961 1960 1959 1958 1953-57 1948-52 Total

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

(1). Primary Courses Number of children in the District who completed a full course of primary immunisation in year ended 31.12.62.

31 66 10 5 6 28 8 154

(2). Reinforcing Injections Children receiving reinforcing injections in year ended 31.12.62.

- 1 3 3 - 151 3 161

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

(1). Primary Courses Number of children in the District who completed a full course of primary immunisation in year ended 31.12.62.

31 64 10 5 7 27 7 151

(2). Reinforcing Injections Children receiving reinforcing injections in year ended 31.12.62.

- 1 2 2 - 49 - 54

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Number of children in the District who completed a primary course of Pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in year ended 31.12.62.

31 65 8 5 6 3 - 118

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

(1). Primary Courses Number of persons in the District who received a course of primary vaccination (2 injections or 3 doses of Oral Vaccine during year 1962)

Children born 1962		Children born 1943 - 61		Young persons born 1933 - 42		Persons under 40 years & priority groups	
Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral
1	4	61	41	20	7	20	15

(2). Reinforcements 1962.

Number of persons (all groups) who received a third reinforcing injection.	Number of children of 5 yrs.but under 12 yrs. who received a fourth reinforcing injection.	Number of persons (all groups) who received a rein- forcing dose of Oral vaccine follow- ing two Salk injs. three Salk injs.	Number of child- ren of 5 yrs.but under 12 yrs. who received a dose of Oral vaccine after three Salk injs.
207	47	96	49

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) in the District in year ended 31.12.62.

Under 1 yr.		1 year.		2 - 4 yrs.		5 - 14 yrs.		15 yrs.& over.		Total.	
* P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.
91	-	16	-	38	17	58	271	228	610	431	898

* P - primary vaccination.

R - reinforcing vaccination.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A) GENERAL

For a change, there was little new Public Health or Housing Legislation during the year. There were changes of staff in 1961, Mr. A. C. Bould replacing Mr. A. J. Page as Additional Public Health Inspector, and Mrs. J. M. Duke replacing Mr. T. W. Foster as Clerical Assistant.

Considerable activity took place in the public health engineering field. New public water mains were laid in West Cranmore village and surrounding areas, and the reconstruction of the Evercreech Sewage Disposal Works was in full swing. Several schemes for the provision of water mains and sewers in other villages were in course of preparation. The provision of houses and bungalows got under way again following the economic slow-down of 1961, and it is apparent that old people are now the most needy cases for re-housing. The Council's first Community Scheme at Evercreech came into full operation and another similar scheme for Holcombe is now envisaged. In the present affluent society cars are no longer a luxury, and the Council realised that garages will have to be provided in plenty - but the production of garages which can be let at an economic rent is a problem.

Standard Grants are becoming popular and it is gratifying to see so many owners providing their houses with modern amenities. Although one of every three houses in the District still has no bathroom, I am sure this compares very favourably with town houses. There is

obviously however, a long way to go before every occupier has all the amenities associated with modern living.

In general, the year 1962 can be said to be one of steady, if unspectacular, progress.

(B) WATER SUPPLIES

(1). Public Main Supplies.

(a) General.

Drought conditions existed during part of the year and a ban was placed on the use of hose-pipes for garden watering and car washing by the Water Company, but apart from this, domestic supplies were adequate. Routine cleansing of reservoirs and mains was carried out by the Water Company. All raw water is chlorinated before being passed into the mains.

(b) Sampling.

1. Chlorinated Water.

Number of samples taken	...	276
Satisfactory	...	267
Unsatisfactory	...	9

(Appropriate action was taken by the Bristol Waterworks Company in respect of the nine unsatisfactory samples).

2. Untreated Water.

141 samples of raw water were examined, many of which showed evidence of contamination, but not to the extent that the subsequent treatment by chlorination proved inoperative.

3. Chemical Analysis.

62 samples were taken for chemical analysis and all but two proved satisfactory. The water however is very hard, but this hardness is mainly temporary - due to the presence of bicarbonates of lime and magnesium which are precipitated when the water is heated.

(c) Lead Solvency.

The water supplies of the District are not known to have any dissolving effect on lead.

(d) Extensions to Public Mains.

The laying of the new public (Bristol Waterworks Company) mains to serve West Cranmore, Waterlip (Cranmore) and the "Waggon and Horses" area of Doultling, was completed during the year. Connections by householders to these new mains were made but not as many as were expected, and it does seem that compulsory action will be needed in some cases. Some properties, however, are much more than 100 feet from the new mains and this aspect of the problem will have to be pursued, as compulsory action in these cases is not a simple matter. The Council have to bear the deficit between capital costs and revenue on the mains on an annual basis, and it seems that there will be a deficit for some time.

The Bristol Waterworks Company also laid a 3" main to improve the supply at Back Lane, Croscombe, at a cost of £1,800 and also a new 3" main to improve the supply at Edford, Holcombe at a cost of £1,500.

Consideration is being given by the Council and the Water

Company to the laying of mains to serve the "Brook House" Inn area of Ditchheat, where water is almost non-existent, but this is proving to be a lengthy matter.

The Water Company is preparing a scheme for the laying of new mains at Oakhill to replace the existing unsatisfactory private main supply. The Water Company also advise that they are contemplating a scheme to improve the supply of high levels at Holcombe at a cost of £5,000.

(2). Private Main Supplies.

The private main supply to parts of Oakhill again gave concern and the laying of the new public main referred to above is awaited. The laying of this new public main will see the last of the major private main supplies in the District, and being so, no samples were taken from private mains during the year.

(3). Individual Private Supplies.

194 houses in the District (5.9%) are still supplied with water from individual wells or springs, a reduction of nine on last year. 170 of the 194 houses have the water laid on internally, only 24 houses in the District now rely on an external well or spring. In most cases these houses with individual private supplies are in out-lying areas where main supplies are not available.

Samples were taken from some of these private supplies, sampling being mainly concentrated on houses supplied only with an external well or spring.

These samples gave the following results:-

Number of samples taken	...	...	18
Satisfactory	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory	...	...	16

Action was taken as far as possible with regard to the unsatisfactory supplies.

(4). Sources of supply to the Houses in the District.

Table A on page 35 shows the nature of the supply to the houses in each Parish. It will be seen that of 3,266 houses in the District 2,963 (90.8%) have a piped supply of water, either from a public main or a private main, 109 (3.3%) have to rely on standpipes for their supply of water, 170 (5.2%) have spring or well water laid on internally, and 24 (0.7%) of the houses have to rely on an outside well or spring. The majority of these 24 houses with an outside well or spring are unfit, and will be dealt with under Slum Clearance Procedure.

The number of houses relying on a standpipe supply was reduced by 23, the number having an internal supply of water from a well or spring was reduced by 5, and the number of houses relying on an outside well or spring was reduced by 4.

These reductions were the result of Slum Clearance and voluntary efforts on the part of the owners.

Table B on page 36 (Sanitary Facilities of Houses) shows that 2,782 houses in the District (85.2%) obtain their water supply direct from the public mains and 182 (5.6%) from private mains.

NOTE:

Any apparent discrepancy in the figures given is due to houses being closed by Slum Clearance Procedure.

(C) SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

1. Sewerage Schemes.

(a) Evercreech.

At the end of 1961 work on the new sewage disposal works was in progress. The work continued throughout 1962 and at the end of the year it was estimated that the whole sewage scheme would be completed by about February 1963. The 6" sewer extension to serve the "Bell Inn" area of Evercreech was completed during the year.

The Council gave consideration to an extension of the sewer at Enfield Road to provide for proposed estate development in this area. The Council's Consulting Engineers reported that the cost of laying all the sewers, as provided in the comprehensive scheme for Evercreech, was estimated at approximately £16,000 while the cost of foul sewers to enable the Enfield Road area to be developed for housing was estimated at £7,900. The Council agreed in principle, that the laying of all the new sewers originally provided for in the comprehensive scheme (including the sewers now required for the Enfield Road area development) should now be proceeded with subject to the developers making a contribution to the foul sewers on their estate. The Consulting Engineers were asked therefore to investigate and report on the costs of these new sewers.

The question of sewerage the hamlet of Stoney Stratton

(provision for the sewerage of this hamlet having been made in the design of the new Evercreech Disposal Works) again received consideration. In October the Council agreed, in principle, to proceed with a scheme for the sewerage of Stoncy Stratton and instructed their Consulting Engineers to submit a report together with a plan and an up to date estimate so that the scheme might be further considered by the Council.

(b). Holcombe.

Early in the year the Ministry gave their approval to this scheme (estimated at £50,000) subject to minor amendments to the works. Instructions were given to the Consulting Engineers in March to prepare details with a view to inviting tenders, but at the end of the year the scheme had not been put out for tendering.

(c). Ditcheat.

The preparation of this sewerage scheme suffered much delay during the year owing to negotiations for land for the works. In November, however, it was possible to submit the scheme to the Ministry for their approval, and at the end of the year the investigation by the Ministry was awaited.

(d). Pilton.

Again preparation of the scheme was subject to delay through negotiations for the site for the works, but the scheme was submitted to the Ministry in the latter part of the year. An investigation was held by the Ministry and in December they notified their approval to the scheme at an estimated cost of £45,400, subject to certain amend-

ments to the sewage disposal works. At the end of the year details of these amendments were being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

(e). West Cranmore.

Early in the year consideration was given to the question of whether the proposed sewerage scheme for West Cranmore should receive farm drainage but in view of the high cost of adapting the works to treat farm drainage, the Council decided to adhere to their original proposals (estimated at £22,600) and not to include farm drainage. Later in the year the Ministry held their investigation into this scheme, and at the end of the year the Council were awaiting the result.

(f). Re-construction of Oakhill Sewage Disposal Works.

Early in the year the draft scheme for the re-construction of these works (at an estimated cost of £24,000) was submitted to the Ministry and in due course the Ministry advised that they would be holding their investigation into the scheme on 10th August. This investigation was held, but on the day before the enquiry, the Council's Surveyor ascertained that the actual amount of trade waste recently discharged was far in excess of the design figure of 20,000 gallons per day. The Brewery Company agreed that the discharge was now in excess of the design figure and also stated that some further extension of production was contemplated. Despite this, the Ministry Inspector carried out his investigation but it was accepted that in view of the extra discharge the scheme would have to be amended. In September, the Ministry advised that they accepted the need for improved treatment works at Oakhill but were awaiting the submission to them of the revised scheme.

At the year's end the revised figures of discharge had been agreed with the Brewery Company. Before proceeding with their revised plans, however, the Council's Consulting Engineers requested guidance as to what further provision should be made in the design for present or future drainage of properties within the catchment area and the Council decided that in designing the new works, provision should be made for the ultimate sewer-ing of parts of Nettlebridge and Neighbourne.

(g). Westcombe (Batcombe Parish).

Following correspondence with the Somerset Rivers Board regarding pollution of the River Alham by whey and sewage from the hamlet of Westcombe, the Council informed the River Board that when they had carried out their current schemes of sewerage, consideration would then be given to the parish of Batcombe.

2. Drainage of Existing Houses.

Table B on Page 36 shews the number of houses in the District drained to a public sewer at the end of 1962 as 1,175 (36.0%) an increase of 45 over the previous year. 1,552 houses (47.5%) are drained to cesspits or septic tanks and 539 houses (16.5%) have no drainage or have unsatisfactory drainage (56 less than in 1961).

(D) CLOSETS AND OTHER SANITARY FACILITIES.

Table B on page 36 shews that 2,711 houses in the District (82.92%) have a water closet, an increase of 75 on last year. 12 houses (0.38%) have shared closets; 503 houses (15.5%) have a pail or chemical closet (45 less than last year) and 40 houses (1.22%) have a privy closet (8 less

than last year). The table also shows that 212 houses in the District (6.52%) have no sink (38 less than last year) and 1,050 (32%) have no bath (61 less than last year).

The general improvement under this heading is mainly due to three factors - Slum Clearance, Improvement Grants and voluntary efforts by owners.

(E) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL/SALVAGE

1. Refuse Collection.

The Council purchased a new Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft 18 cub.yard Refuse Lorry at a cost of £2,730 and this came into service in December. The crew of driver and two loaders continued to give satisfactory service. The fortnightly collection for each Parish continued and during the year 679 loads of refuse were collected, an increase of 5.8% on last year.

2. Disposal.

The tip at Moorwood, Ashwick, continued in operation and was kept in a reasonably satisfactory condition by the refuse lorry crew and part-time tip attendant.

3. Salvage.

(a). Waste Paper. Towards the end of the year the Waste Paper Dealers could not receive waste paper and collections were suspended for the time being, but 5 tons 16 cwt 1 qr was despatched to the Dealers and yielded the sum of £48. 15. 3d. (compared to £175.3.2d in 1961).

(b). Scrap Metal. 15 tons 7 cwt 3 qrts, of scrap metal was despatched to the Dealers during the year, and the Council received £59. 2. -d

(compared to £89. 7. 2d for the previous year).

(c). General. Total income from salvage amounted to £107.17.3d. some £156.13.1d. less than last year. Out of this income must be deducted the men's bonus.

(F). GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

1. Smoke Abatement.

No action was taken during the year.

2. Caravans and Camping Sites.

During the year three licences for sites for individual caravans were renewed, and five new licences were issued in respect of sites for individual caravans.

In all cases the period of the licence is that prescribed by the Local Planning Authority, in the planning consent.

At the end of the year fourteen licences were in force for sites for individual caravans and one licence was in force for a caravan camp of twenty caravans.

3. Rag Flock.

There are no premises in the District in which rag flock is manufactured or sold.

4. Agricultural (Health etc) Act, 1956.

Fourteen farms were inspected under this Act which requires the Local Authority to ensure that there is adequate closet accommodation for farm workers.

5. Rats and Mice.

Twenty-six complaints were received of rats in dwelling

houses and eight complaints were received of rats infesting other premises. Advice was given in respect of four cases of mice infestation. The Council's Part-time Rodent Operator continued routine inspection of houses for rats and the Council's sewers at Croscombe, Doultling, Evercreech, Oakhill, Stoke St. Michael and Stratton-on-the-Fosse, were tested and treated where necessary. It was again necessary to treat the stream at Croscombe. Eighty-four houses and three business premises were treated for the destruction of rats and seventy-five treatments of the Council's sewage works and refuse tip were also carried out.

6. Insect Pests.

Two cases of infestation of Cluster flies and one infestation by cockroaches were dealt with during the year and one wasps nest was destroyed.

7. Factories.

Table K on page 43 shows that ten factories out of a total of sixty-six were inspected during the year. At the end of the year there were fifty-two Outworkers on the Council's list, all employed in the gloving industry.

8. Shops.

The provisions of the Shops Act were borne in mind as routine inspections were made of the food shops.

9. Swill Plants.

The powers with respect to the licensing of the Swill Boiling Plants under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957,

were delegated to the Council in 1958 by the County Council. Previously the police carried out these functions. One new plant was licensed during the year and there are now five such licensed plants in the District, and although not strictly a Public Health duty, all the plants were inspected. The conditions existing at these five plants are not considered adequate for the purpose - the fault of the existing legislation which is completely inadequate.

10. Visits.

During the year a total of 2,606 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors. Summarised these visits are as follows:-

Private Houses	...	...	455
Improvement Grants	...	...	350
Council Houses	...	...	341
Drainage	...	...	280
Water Supplies	...	...	116
General Public Health Matters	...	...	402
Meat and Food Inspection...	...	...	466
Food Premises	...	...	93
Interviews	...	...	103

11. Complaints.

During the year ninety-one complaints were received, made up as follows:-

General Housing Matters	...	...	16
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	...	...	18
Rats and Mice	...	...	38
Insect Pests	...	...	6
Water	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	8

12. Notices.

Twenty-two Informal Notices were served during the year. No Statutory Notices were served.

The position with regard to Notices served is as follows:-

Outstanding at beginning of year	...	30
Served during the year	... ..	22
Complied with during the year	... ..	20
Outstanding at end of year	... ..	32

13. Defects Remedied.

The number of defects remedied as a result of Notices is shewn in Table J on page 42.

(G) PRIVATE HOUSES

1. General.

Improvements to housing conditions in the District again shewed satisfactory results. No formal action was taken under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, but, nevertheless, progress was again made in the making fit of unfit houses. Table C (Conditions of Houses) on page 37 shews the improvements in general housing conditions in the District and it will be seen that seven houses in need of major repairs were made fit during the year, the same number as in 1961. This was achieved by informal action and by the utilisation of Improvement Grants and these processes are continuing. The figures quoted only allow for cases with which the Council's Officers are familiar - they do not allow for houses which are repaired by good landlords as a matter of routine and without the Council's knowledge.

2. Slum Clearance.

The total number of unfit houses was reduced by twenty-nine during the year, nine more than in 1961. The number of houses as ascertained by the Comprehensive Housing Survey in 1955 was three hundred and twenty-six and by the end of 1962 (after seven years progress) this number has been reduced to ninety-three. Thus in seven years, two hundred and thirty-three houses (71.5%) have been dealt with. It should be noted that fifty of the balance of ninety-three Unfit houses still to be dealt with are houses occupied by old people whom the Council have decided not to disturb unless they express a wish to be moved, and these houses are only dealt with when the tenancy comes to an end.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Norton Down Clearance Order in 1962 and the new houses at Stratton-on-the-Fosse built to rehouse the tenants of Unfit houses in that area, were substantially completed and occupied during the year. The demolition of the eight houses included in the "Shepton Mallet Rural (Norton Down) Clearance Order, 1961" had not been carried out by the end of the year, however.

The progress during the year is shewn in Table D (Unfit Houses) on page 38.

Table E (Houses Closed) on page 38 shews that eighteen houses were closed during the year by means of Undertakings or Closing Orders and two houses were demolished. Two houses which had been closed were made fit during the year and brought back into use. One house, previously condemned but not "licensed" is still occupied.

3. Improvement Grants.

Improvement Grants were still encouraged without restriction. The number of "Discretionary" Grants approved was down on previous years, but more applications for "Standard" Grants were approved so that the net result was an increase in the total number of Grants approved.

"Discretionary" Grants are being used where more substantial schemes of re-construction are to be carried out, and the "Standard" Grant (which is a much more simple affair) is useful to people who only want a bathroom and internal W.C, without substantial alterations to the house. Twelve applications for a "Discretionary" Grant were approved during the year and the average Grant was £382. Thirty-eight applications for "Standard" Grants were approved making a total of fifty Grants approved in all, compared with thirty-two in 1961. At the end of the year there were signs of an increasing interest in "Standard" Grants but as is shewn in Table B on page 36, 32% of the houses in the District still have no baths. There is thus much to be done in the way of encouraging owners to modernise their properties but it must also be borne in mind that discretion must be used in any encouragement for there is no surfeit of builders in the area and there is a limit to the number of applications which can be considered with the present staff. Apart from the number of Grants approved, numerous enquiries were received which did not materialise into applications. Nevertheless, almost all enquiries result in a complete survey of the house by the staff whether a formal application results or not.

Table F on page 39 shews that schemes for the improvement of

thirty-three houses were completed during the year, compared with twenty-four the previous year. Of this number, eighteen were for owner/occupiers, and fifteen for tenanted houses.

4. Private Houses Erected.

Eighteen houses were erected by private enterprise during the year, four less than in 1961.

5. Overcrowding.

The two cases on the Council's register were abated during the year and no new cases were discovered.

6. Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for a certificate of disrepair were received during the year and there is no information to show that the Rent Act, 1957 has had any substantial effect in the District on rents generally. Many houses are still let at a very low rental, so low as to make it uneconomic for the owner to carry out substantial repairs or improvements. This state of affairs in many cases is neither good for the tenant, nor for the landlord, and results in a prolongation of sub-standard housing. The Rent Act of 1957 has had no obvious effect in the District on the re-distribution of housing accommodation.

(H) COUNCIL HOUSES

1. Applications for Houses.

At the end of the year there were one hundred and fifty-six applications on the Council's Housing List, a reduction of five during the year. Of this total, only eighty-nine cases were considered to have established a housing need, and these applications consisted of forty

for houses, and forty-nine for Old Peoples' Bungalows.

During the year eight houses were re-let when becoming vacant, and twenty houses were erected and occupied. Eleven Old Peoples' Bungalows were erected and occupied during the year, and one was re-let on becoming vacant.

Details of applications, etc, are given in Table G (Council Houses) on page 40.

2. Building Programmes.

Early in the year the Old Peoples' Welfare Scheme, (Garton's Mead) was completed and the last six bungalows were occupied. The scheme was officially opened in June by Lt.Col.J. A. Garton, C.B.E., M.C., D.L., J.P.

The Slum Clearance housing scheme at Stratton-on-the-Fosse was completed and at the end of the year all the fifteen dwellings were occupied. The eight houses at Kingscombe were also completed during the year. The Cranmore scheme of ten houses and six bungalows was commenced early in the year and at the end of the year two of the houses were completed and occupied. The two additional bungalows at Garton's Mead were completed and occupied during the year.

At the end of 1961 the Council had decided, owing to the economic situation to proceed with no new housing projects until the schemes under way had been substantially completed. In February the Council agreed their next building programme as:-

Croscombe	....	six bungalows.
Ditchheat	....	two houses, four bungalows.
Stoke St. Michael	.	seven bungalows.

Subsequent developments during the year amended and enlarged this programme and at the end of the year the 1963 Building Programme was finalised as:-

Croscombe	...	two houses, six bungalows.
Ditcheat	...	four bungalows.
Evercreech	...	ten bungalows (four of these to form a further addition to the Garton's Mead scheme).
Stoke St. Michael.		seven bungalows.

It was also agreed that the 1964 Building Programme should be as follows:-

Ashwick	...	two houses, four bungalows (Kingscombe)
Batcombe	...	two bungalows.
Cranmore	...	two bungalows (to be built on the site of the present sewage disposal works as this will be abandoned when the proposed new sewage scheme is completed).
Ditcheat	...	four bungalows (site to be found).
Holcombe	...	nineteen bungalows & Warden's House. (Community Scheme).
Pilton	...	four bungalows (site to be found).
Pylle	...	two bungalows (site to be found).
Stratton-on-the-Fosse.		two bungalows (site layout to allow for four bungalows, eight houses and garages).

3. Garages.

At the end of 1961, the Council were considering building five garages at Stratton-on-the-Fosse, six at Doultong and two at Parbrook (West Bradley). During the year, however, the Council considered, generally, the question of providing garages throughout the District. A Sub-Committee was set up and consideration was particularly given to the financial aspect of providing garages. As a result the Council agreed that the following scheme for garages on their own land could be proceeded with:-

Ashwick (Kingscombe)...	six
Bradley, West. (Parbrook)	two
Cranmore ...	eight
Ditcheat ...	four
Evercreech ...	three
Stratton-on-the-Fosse..	five

They also agreed that land should be sought for the erection of garages at Pilton and for further garages at Doultling, Evercreech and Croscombe. Subsequently the scheme for Evercreech was enlarged to eleven garages and it was agreed that the new Ditcheat Housing Scheme should include the provision of four garages. Schemes were prepared for the five garages at Stratton-on-the-Fosse and prices were obtained for these and for the eight garages at Cranmore. The prices obtained for these two schemes of traditional garages were regarded as too high for letting at a reasonable rent and **at** the end of the year the Council were exploring the possibilities of erecting non-traditional garages and effecting economies on road works. At Doultling the search for land was proving very difficult.

4. Intermediate Accommodation for Homeless, etc, Families.

The reconstruction of the house at Oakhill was completed during the year and a family installed. The County Council also agreed to the use of the Old Police House at Evercreech as Intermediate Accommodation for a temporary period. The Council agreed to re-house the family installed in it within a year.

5. Private Enterprise Development.

Considerable attention was given to this project and a lay-out plan for twelve private enterprise sites at Stoke St. Michael was prepared. It was ascertained that the site works would cost some £3000. At the end

of the year, however, outline Planning approval was given for a private estate development nearby in the village for some twenty houses, and it was felt that this might nullify the need for the Council's scheme for private enterprise development.

(J) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk.

Only the registration of Dairies and Distributors is now carried out by the Council and of these premises three are registered. All sampling of milk is carried out by the County Council.

2. Ice-Cream.

Two premises were registered during the year for the sale of ice-cream. All the ice-cream sold in the District is pre-packed and from reputable firms outside the District. There are no premises in the District where ice-cream is manufactured.

3. Food Shop Bye-Laws.

Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 came into operation in the Rural District in July 1950. Informal action was taken in some cases and this achieved the necessary results.

4. Food Premises Generally.

Table M (Analysis of Food Premises) on page 45 shews the number of food premises in the District.

5. Slaughterhouses.

The two private slaughterhouses (at Pylle and Evercreech) continued in use during the year. Killing figures at the two Slaughterhouses were as follows:-

	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pyllle.....	592	8324	1616	1056	11,588
Evercreech.	104	21	354	37	516

6. Slaughtermen.

Twelve Slaughtermen were licensed by the Council under the Slaughter of Animals Acts. No fee is now payable.

7. Meat Inspection.

Overtime was again necessary for meat inspection duties, including overtime at Evercreech where most of the killing is done outside normal office hours. Nevertheless, full inspection of meat was carried out at both Slaughterhouses, and Tables N and O on pages 46 and 47 show the amount of meat condemned for various reasons. As will be seen from Table N on page 46 few carcasses are now condemned for Tuberculosis and the majority of carcasses are condemned for less obvious reasons. Septicaemia, fever and the like, (which are considered much more dangerous from a food consumption point of view) are the major reasons for condemnation of carcasses. Meat condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis now outnumbers greatly, in any case, that condemned for Tuberculosis. In cattle and calves Tuberculosis is now a rarity. The number of "casualties" killed and inspected remains high and great vigilance is necessary when inspecting this type of carcass.

There were six cases of Cysticercus Bovis in cattle (the larval stage of the human tape worm). Carcasses affected with this disease must be placed in cold storage to kill the larvae and this measure is not popular with butchers.

Assistance in meat inspection was again given to Street U.D.C., on occasions when their Inspector was away.

8. Other Foods Condemned.

No items of food were condemned by way of voluntary surrender. In most cases proprietors dispose of unsound food without asking for Condemnation Certificates.

9. Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat is disposed of to approved fertilizer manufacturers and other foods are buried, when necessary, on the refuse tip.

(K). SWIMMING BATHS

There is one swimming pool at Downside College, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, used only by scholars. Water is from the main, automatically chlorinated.

Deryck E. Clare.

John J. Lawrence.

TABLE A - ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIED TO
HOUSES EITHER OCCUPIED OR CAPABLE OF
BEING OCCUPIED

Parish	Number of Houses.		Number having piped water supply into or onto the houses.		Number of houses supplied by stand-pipe.		Number of houses with wells, springs etc, laid on internally.		Number of houses with external supply from well or spring.	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Ashwick.	327	335	304	316	17	14	5	4	1	1
Batcombe.	137	137	105	105	2	2	30	30	-	-
Binegar.	82	82	72	73	9	9	1	1	-	-
Bradley, West.	85	85	83	83	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cranmore.	123	126	99	103	12	12	11	10	1	1
Croscombe.	192	192	169	172	14	12	7	7	2	1
Ditcheat.	200	199	188	188	10	9	2	2	-	-
Doulting.	183	184	159	162	14	14	7	5	3	3
Downhead.	34	34	23	24	3	2	8	8	-	-
Emborough.	46	45	44	43	-	-	2	2	-	-
Evercreech.	481	491	450	462	9	7	22	22	-	-
Holcombe.	209	207	201	200	7	6	1	1	-	-
Lamyat.	46	46	37	37	-	-	7	7	2	2
Lydford.	119	120	110	111	1	1	7	7	1	1
Milton Clevedon.	31	31	23	23	-	-	8	8	-	-
Pennard, East.	120	120	95	98	-	-	16	15	9	7
Pilton.	258	258	238	238	3	3	16	16	1	-
Pylle.	51	53	43	45	-	-	7	7	1	1
Stoke St. Michael.	230	230	216	216	7	7	5	5	2	2
Stratton-on-the-Fosse	290	291	250	264	24	11	13	13	3	3
Total.	3244	3266	2909	2963	132	109	175	170	28	24
			89.9	90.8	4.0	3.3	5.3	5.2	0.8	0.7

TABLE B - SANITARY FACILITIES OF HOUSES

Total houses in District (but not including void houses controlled by Undertakings or Closing Orders).	1961 3,244	1962 3,266
(1). <u>Water Supply.</u>		
(a). <u>Internal Supply.</u>		
Houses with Public main water.	2614 (80.58%)	2724 (83.4%)
Houses with Private main water.	229 (7.05%)	181 (5.6%)
Houses with well, spring, etc, piped to house.	175 (5.4%)	170 (5.1%)
Total houses with Internal Supply.	3018 (93.03%)	3074 (94.1%)
(b). <u>External Supply (Individual).</u>		
From Public Main.	65 (2.0%)	58 (1.79%)
From Private Main.	1 (0.03%)	1 (0.03%)
Wells, springs, etc.	28 (0.86%)	24 (0.7%)
Total houses with individual external supply.	94 (2.89%)	83 (2.55%)
(c). <u>No Individual Supply.</u>		
From standpipe on public main.	117 (3.61%)	103 (3.2%)
From standpipe on private main.	15 (0.47%)	5 (0.15%)
Total houses with no individual supply.	132 (4.08%)	108 (3.35%)
(2). <u>Closets.</u>		
Houses with own water closet.	2632 (81.1%)	2711 (82.9%)
Houses with shared water closet.	14 (0.43%)	12 (0.36%)
Houses with own pail or chemical closet.	548 (16.91%)	503 (15.52%)
Houses with privy.	48 (1.5%)	40 (1.22%)
(3). <u>Drainage.</u>		
Houses drained to public sewer.	1130 (34.83%)	1175 (36.0%)
Houses drained to satisfactory cesspit or septic tank.	1520 (46.85%)	1552 (47.5%)
Houses with unsatisfactory or no drainage.	594 (18.32%)	539 (16.5%)
(4). <u>Other Sanitary Appliances.</u>		
Houses with no sink.	250 (7.7%)	212 (6.5%)
Houses with no bath.	1111 (34.1%)	1050 (32.2%)

TABLE C - CONDITION OF HOUSES (FITNESS)

<u>Total Houses in District.</u> (Not including void houses controlled by Undertakings or Closing Orders).	End of 1961	End of 1962
	End of 1961	End of 1962
	3,244	3,266
Houses unfit and not repairable at reasonable expense.	122	93
Houses in need of Major Repairs.	143	136
Houses in need of Minor Repairs.	467	454
House with some Public Health defect(s) (mainly dampness or drainage).	483	474
Pre-War private houses fit in all respects.	1,304	1,335
Post-War private Houses.	181	199
Council Houses.	544	575

TABLE D - - UNFIT HOUSES

	Position as result of Survey 1955	Dealt with to 31.12.61.	Dealt with 1962.	Balance at 31.12.62
Void houses not under control.	36	32	1	3
Houses occupied by old folk who do not wish to be disturbed.	108	49	9	50
Occupied houses where owner wishes to make fit.	48	33	3	12
Houses where tenants will have to be re-housed.	134	90	16	28
Total.	326	204	29	93

The number of unfit houses in the District has been reduced by 71% in the past 7 years (i.e. since Slum Clearance has been resumed). In addition to the above there are 8 void houses where a Clearance Order is operative, but has not yet been complied with.

TABLE E - HOUSES CLOSED

Total void unfit houses in respect of which an Undertaking (not to permit re-occupation until made fit) was in force at 31.12.1961.	90
New Undertakings accepted and Closing Orders made. 1962.	18
Made fit during the year.	2
Demolished.	2
Balance at 31.12.62.	104

Of the balance of 104 houses which are still unfit and in respect of which Undertakings etc, are still in force, proposals to make fit have been received in respect of 27 of these which leaves 77 houses void and controlled by Undertakings of which there is no information at present as to whether they may be made fit or not.

TABLE F - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - 1962

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

1. Number of Applications Approved

	Approved		Rejected	
	Appli- cations.	Number of houses.	Appli- cations.	Number of houses.
(a). Up to 31.12.61.	135	144	Nil	Nil
(b). During 1962.	12	12	Nil	Nil
Total.	147	156	Nil	Nil

2. Schemes Completed.

	Owner/ Occupier.	Tenant- ed Houses.	Total	Previous Category of houses.				
				Un- fit.	Major Rep- airs.	Minor Rep- airs.	Fit.	Non Dom- estic.
(a). to 31.12.61.	49	71	120	28	26	51	11	4
(b). During 1962.	8	7	15	4	7	3	1	-
Total.	57	78	135	32	33	54	12	4

STANDARD GRANTS.

1. Number of Applications.

	Approved.	Rejected.
(a). to 31.12.61.	31	Nil
(b). During 1962.	38	Nil
Total.	69	Nil

2. Schemes Completed.

	Owner/ Occupier.	Tenanted House.	Total.	Previous Category of Houses.				
				Un- fit.	Major Re- pairs.	Minor Re- pairs.	Fit.	Non Dom- estic.
(a). to 31.12.61.	6	6	12	1	1	7	3	-
(b). During 1962.	10	8	18	2	5	4	7	-
Total.	16	14	30	3	6	11	10	-

TABLE G - COUNCIL HOUSES 1962.

APPLICATIONS.

(a) All cases (including Old People).

On list at 1.1.62.....	161
New Applications - 1962.....	52
Cancelled, or otherwise removed from the list.....	57
On list at 31.12.62.....	156

(b) Recommended Cases Only.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Families.</u>	<u>Old People.</u>
On list at 1.1.1962.....	82	47	35
Previously not recommended.....	11	7	4
New Applications - 1962.....	31	15	16
Cancelled, or otherwise removed from the list.....	35	29	6
On list at 31.12.62.....	89	40	49

NOTE: In addition to the 49 Old People applying for bungalows at 31.12.62, 11 Old People occupying Council houses had applied for re-housing in a bungalow.

DWELLINGS ALLOCATED

A. Houses.

Number of houses erected by Council and occupied during the year.....	20
Number of existing houses re-allocated, (includes 10 for families other than Council House applicants).....	<u>8</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>28</u>

B. Bungalows.

Number of bungalows erected by the Council and occupied during the year (includes 3 for persons other than Council House applicants..	11
Number of existing bungalows re-allocated.....	<u>1</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>12</u>

C. Reconstructed House.

Problem family as tenant	<u>1</u>
--------------------------------	----------

TABLE H - VISITS

				1961.	1962.
1.	Dwelling Houses - Public Health Acts	...	...	114	72
2.	Dwelling Houses - Housing Acts	...	...	471	383
3.	Improvement Grants	...	...	369	350
4.	Overcrowding	...	...	3	0
5.	Council Houses	...	...	296	341
6.	Water Supplies	...	...	131	116
7.	Drainage and Sewage Disposal	...	...	566	280
8.	Infectious Diseases	...	...	0	3
9.	Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	10	2
10.	Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	132	78
11.	Rats and Mice Suppression (By Rodent Operator)	...	...	1696	1906
12.	Rats, Mice and Other Vermin (By P.H. Inspectors)	...	...	81	33
13.	Stables and Piggeries	...	...	17	8
14.	Moveable Dwellings	...	...	51	64
15.	Factories and Workshops	...	...	9	10
16.	Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouse	...	...	603	465
17.	Other Food Inspection	...	...	11	1
18.	Butchers	...	...	14	8
19.	Ice-Cream Dealers	...	...	3	7
20.	Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	6	0
21.	Public Houses	...	...	13	15
22.	Canteens and Restaurants	...	...	7	3
23.	Other Food Premises	...	...	55	60
24.	Interviews	...	...	124	103
25.	Miscellaneous	...	...	229	204

TABLE J - DEFECTS, etc, REMEDIED AS

A RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES

Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
Walls plastered or repaired	...	...	...	1
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	3
Eaves gutters repaired	...	...	...	1
Drains cleared, repaired, renewed or provided				4
Cesspool, Sewage tanks cleansed, repaired, renewed or provided	...	...	...	3
Closets repaired, renewed or provided			...	1
Miscellaneous Public Health Contraventions				1
Food Premises - Contraventions remedied	...			8

NOTE: These figures do not include defects remedied voluntarily, or by way of Improvement Grants or by making fit Unfit Houses.

TABLE K - FACTORIES

INSPECTION.

	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspection.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
1). Factories in which Sec.1, 2, 3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority. (Non-power Factories).	7	1	-	-
2). Factories not included in (1) above in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authorities. (Power Factories).	59	9	-	-
3). Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers premises).	-	-	-	-
	66	10	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Defects.	No. of cases where defects found.				No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Lack of cleanliness. Sec.1.	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding. Sec.2.	-	-	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory temperature Sec.3.	-	-	-	-	-
Ventilation. Sec.4.	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. Sec.6.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences. Sec.7.					
(a). Insufficient.	1	-	-	1	-
(b). Unsuitable or def.	1	1	-	-	-
(c). Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including Outworkers).	-	-	-	-	-
	2	1	-	1	-

TABLE II - PREMISES REGISTERED OR LICENSED AS FOOD
PREMISES, Etc.

ICE - CREAM	
Number of Premises registered for manufacture.	Nil.
Number of Premises registered for Sale.	46

PRESERVED FOODS, Etc.	
Number of Premises registered for the Manufacture of sausages.	5

TABLE M - ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES

Business Carried On.	Total.	Inspection.	Notices Served.	Contra-ventions Remedied.
Butchers only.	2	3	-	-
Butchers and Sausage Mfts.	5	5	-	1
Public Houses only.	24	12	1	-
Public House & Restaurant.	3	1	-	3
Public House & Ice-Cream Dealer.	5	1	-	1
Public House, Restaurant and Ice-Cream Dealer.	2	1	-	-
Grocers & Green-grocers.	14	16	-	1
Grocer and Ice-Cream Dealer.	30	32	1	2
Bakchouse only.	2	2	-	-
Bakchouse & Ice-Cream Dealer.	1	1	-	-
Confectioners only.	3	1	-	-
Confectioner & Ice-Cream Dealer.	4	3	-	-
Restaurant & Canteen.	4	3	-	-
Restaurant & Ice-Cream Dealer.	3	3	-	-
Ice-Cream Dealer only.	1	1	-	-
Food Factory.	4	4	-	-
Food Factory & Canteen.	1	1	-	-
Wet and Fried Fish.	2	3	1	-
Total.	110	93	3	8

TABLE N - MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED 1962.

1. WHOLE CARCASSES AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

Condemned For	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Septicaemia	1	-	21	4	22	48
Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Diseases.	-	-	3	-	2	5
Fevered, ill-bled.	-	-	60	1	40	101
Oedema.	1	1	7	2	7	18
Moribund.	-	-	10	1	1	12
Jaundice.	-	-	7	-	2	9
Miscellaneous Conditions.	1	-	3	4	2	10
Totals.	3	1	111	12	76	203

2. PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

Condemned For	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	9	9
Oedema.	-	1	2	3	-	6
Abscesses.	1	2	3	1	13	20
Damage.	1	5	4	10	15	35
Pleurisy/Peritonitis.	3	2	3	3	19	30
Miscellaneous Conditions.	1	-	1	-	10	12
Totals.	6	10	13	17	66	112

3. OFFAL CONDEMNED.

2159 items of edible offal (Heads, Tongues, Lungs, Livers, Kidneys, etc) were condemned.

4. TOTAL ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED. 12,104.

<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Other Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs, etc.</u>
133	563	8345	1970	1093

TABLE 0 - MEAT INSPECTION 1962.

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	563	133	8345	1970	1093	-
Number Inspected	563	133	8345	1970	1093	-
<u>(A). Meat and Offal Condemned for Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole Carcasses Condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part Carcasses or Organs Condemned.	-	-	-	-	9	-
Percentage of Animals affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-
<u>(B). Meat and Offal Condemned for Cysticercus Bovis.</u>						
Generalised Carcasses totally Condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-	-
Part Carcasses or Organs condemned.	6	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses affected with C. Bovis but condemned for some other reason.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of animals affected with Cysticercus Bovis.	1.1%	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(C). All Other Diseases.</u>						
Whole Carcasses Condemned	3	1	111	12	76	-
Part Carcasses or Organs Condemned.	69	51	549	123	417	-
Percentage of Animals affected.	12.8%	39.1%	7.9%	6.8%	45.2%	-
<u>(D). Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned, (in lbs)</u>						
for: -	-	-	-	-	84	-
(a). Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b). Cysticercus Bovis.	256	-	-	-	-	-
(c). Other Diseases.	2457	1413	9434	1385	9054	-

Total Weights Condemned: Tuberculosis..... 3 qtrs.
Cysticercus Bovis..... 2 cwts.1 qtr.4 lbs.
Other Diseases.....10 tons.11 cwts.3 qtrs.27 lbs.

